

# HIV Pre-exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) Implementation Guide

STD/HIV & VIRAL HEPATITIS DIVISION



# **Table of Contents**

HIV Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP)	3
Introduction	3
Background	3
Purpose	4
Getting Started	
Step 1: Identifying Staff	
Step 2: Establishing a Referral Process	
Referral Process Map	
Step 3: PrEP Screening and Eligibility	
Taking a Sexual History	
PrEP Eligibility	
Step 4: PrEP Management: Initiation and Continuation	
Initiation	10
Continuation (Follow-up)	
Step 5: Strategies for Engagement	
PrEP Counseling and Education	
Medication Adherence and Persistence	
Retention	
Risk Reduction	
References	
Appendix A: PrEP Billing Codes	
Appendix B: HIV Testing & PrEP Assessment Form	
Appendix C: PrEP Navigation Patient Template	
Annandiy D. Patient Pescurce List	

# **HIV Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP)**

# Introduction

HIV pre-exposure prophylaxis or PrEP is the use of antiretroviral medication to prevent HIV. Studies have proven oral tenofovir/emtricitabine (TDF/FTC) or brand name Truvada® is effective at preventing HIV for all individuals at risk through sex by up to 99 percent or injection drug use by up to 70 percent<sup>1,2,3</sup>. Emtricitabine/ tenofovir alafenamide (FTC/TAF) or brand name Descovy® is not approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for cisgender women or individuals engaging in receptive vaginal sex<sup>3</sup>. Cabotegravir extended-release injectable (CAB) or brand name Apretude® was approved in 2021 for the use of PrEP in the United States<sup>4</sup>.

# **Background**

It's estimated that 1.2 million adults in the United States are eligible and could potentially benefit from PrEP based on HIV risk<sup>5</sup>. Although PrEP is available as a safe option to substantially reduce the rate of HIV transmission, uptake remains low, especially in the Southern states<sup>1</sup>. Southern states account for 50 percent of the new diagnoses of HIV but only account for about 30 percent of PrEP users. Some of the barriers to uptake in the South include, geography, lower rates of health insurance coverage, stigma, low health literacy, and low HIV risk perception<sup>5</sup>.

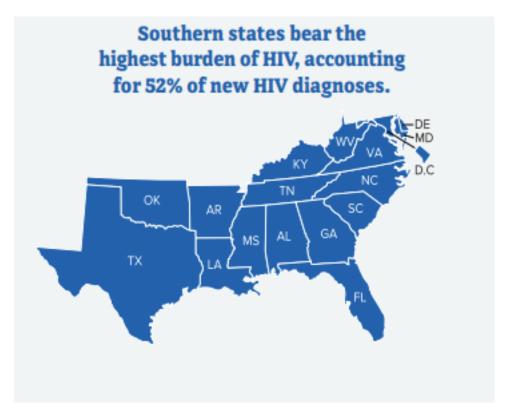


Image courtesy of: cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/policies/cdc-hiv-in-the-south-issue-brief

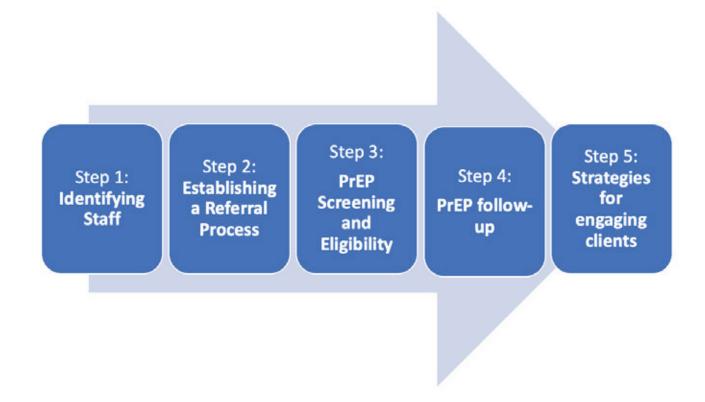
# **Purpose**

The purpose of this implementation guide is to assist clinicians and/or agencies with integrating PrEP services into their current services. This guide will provide step-by-step instructions and resources for offering PrEP services. This guide can be used partly or completely for the implementation of PrEP services.

# **Getting Started**

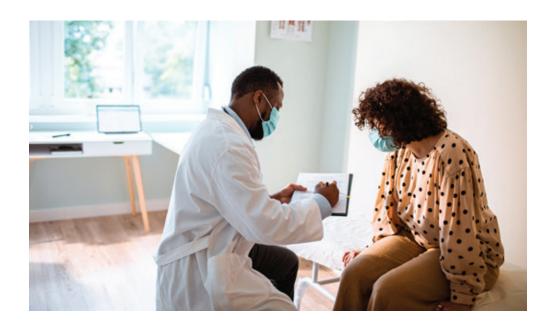
The following steps are intended to assist clinicians with identifying current resources and/or identify opportunities to hire new staff to assist with PrEP services. Each agency should assess their current capacity for offering PrEP to determine if any additional resources are necessary before implementing PrEP within their clinic.

PrEP should be considered as part of a comprehensive prevention plan that includes a discussion about adherence to PrEP, condom use, sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) prevention, and other risk-reduction methods.



# **Step 1: Identifying Staff**

The agency should identify appropriate staff to assist with case management or PrEP navigation. This could be a nurse, social worker, and/or health educator. Also, agencies should assess which providers will offer PrEP and/or if clients will be referred to an outside provider. Clients are more likely to seek PrEP services with their primary care provider rather than a HIV specialty provider.

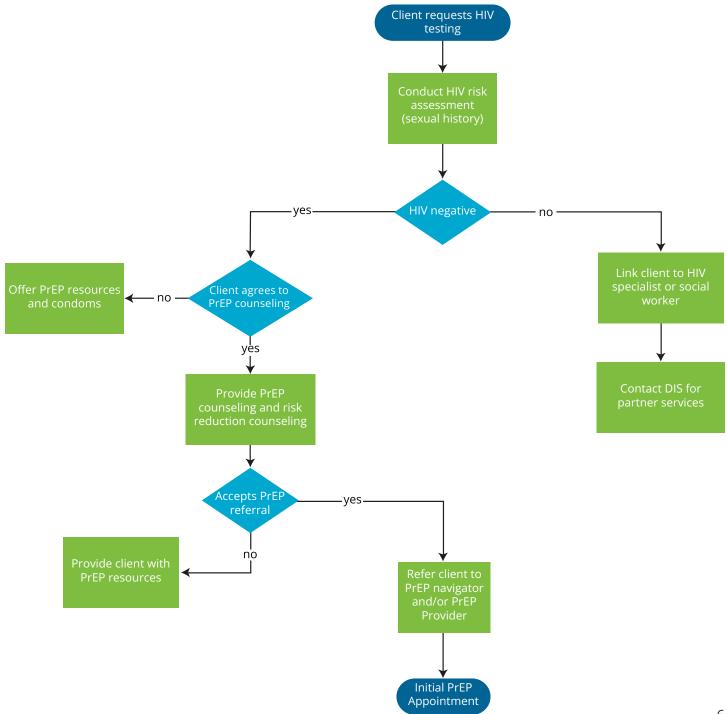


# **Step 2: Establishing a Referral Process**

Providers should determine how PrEP will be offered and whether the clients should be referred to a provider within the clinic or an outside PrEP provider. After determining who will be providing PrEP, the next step is to determine who will initiate the referral to the provider. This could be a prevention specialist, health educator, nurse or case manager. This individual would be responsible for linking the client to the PrEP counselor, PrEP navigator and/or PrEP provider.

If clients are going to be referred to an outside provider, it is recommended to establish a referral process with the outside provider and identify a point of contact. This will ensure a smooth handoff for clients being referred to the outside provider.

# **Referral Process Map:**



# **Step 3: PrEP Screening and Eligibility**

The first step in determining PrEP eligibility is taking a sexual history to understand the client's risk for HIV acquisition. This section will discuss the steps for identifying clients who could potentially benefit from PrEP use through screening (sexual history) and eligibility determination.

# **Taking a Sexual History**

Understanding the importance of a sexual history is imperative and can greatly impact the health outcomes of the client<sup>6</sup>. Having a discussion with the client about their sexual history provides the clinician an opportunity to provide counseling and strategies to reduce the risk of acquiring HIV or a sexually transmitted infection (STI). This is something that should be incorporated into a standard visit; it should be routine. Keep in mind that some clients are uncomfortable discussing their sexual history and sexual practices. Building rapport and ensuring a safe and welcoming environment may assist with addressing this concern. Listed below are script examples for discussing the client's sexual history.



# Additional resources for taking a sexual history:

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
  - cdc.gov/std/treatment/SexualHistory
- American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry
  - o aacap.org/App\_Themes/AACAP/Docs/member\_resources/SOGIIC/AHWG-Taking-a-sexual-history
- American Academy of Family Physicians
  - aafp.org/dam/AAFP/documents/patient\_care/sti/hops19-sti-script
- National Coalition for Sexual Health
  - o nationalcoalitionforsexualhealth
- New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
  - nvc.gov/assets/doh/downloads/pdf/csi/csi-prep-pep-sex-history
- Target HIV
  - targethiv.org/library/sexual-history-taking-toolkit

#### The Five "Ps":

- Partners
- Practices
- Protection from STIs
- Past History of STIs
- Pregnancy intention

Don't forget to inform the client prior to taking a sexual history, that you will be asking specific questions about their sexual practices to help identify their risk for HIV or STI and which test to collect.

#### **Partners**

- Are you having sex?
- How many partners have you had in the past few months?
- What is the gender of your partners?
- Do you and your current partner have other partners?

#### **Practices**

- What kind of sexual contact do you have, or have you had?
  - Do you have genital sex (penis in the vagina)?
  - Anal sex (penis in the anus)? Are you a top and/or bottom?
  - Oral sex (mouth on penis, vagina, or anus)?
- Do you meet your partners online?
- Have you exchanged sex for goods (money, housing, drugs, etc.)?

#### **Protection from STIs**

- Do you use condoms and/or dental dams with your partners?
- How often do use condoms and/or dental dams?
  - Frequencies: sometimes, almost all the time, all the time.
- If "sometimes," in which situations, or with whom, do you use each method?
- Have you received HPV, hepatitis A, and/or hepatitis B shots?
- Are you aware of PrEP, a medicine that can prevent HIV? Have you ever used it or considered using it?

# **Past History of STIs**

- Have you ever been tested for STIs and HIV? Would you like to be tested?
- Have you been diagnosed with an STI in the past? When? Did you get treatment?
- Has your current partner or any former partners ever been diagnosed or treated for an STI?
- Do you know your partner's or partners' HIV status?

# **Pregnancy intention**

- Do you think you would like to have (more) children at some point?
- How important is it to you to prevent pregnancy (until then)?
- Are you or your partner using contraception or practicing any form of birth control?

# **PrEP Eligibility**

The next step is eligibility. Any client who requests PrEP, engages in unprotected sex or has sex in exchange for goods, should be offered information on PrEP and a PrEP referral. The CDC states that all sexually active adults and adolescents should be informed about PrEP for prevention of HIV acquisition<sup>1</sup>. This information will enable patients to be open during their risk assessment questions. Studies have shown that patients often do not disclose this information due to stigma. Taking a brief, targeted sexual history is recommended for all adult and adolescent clients as part of ongoing primary care. Clinicians should not limit sexual history. Clients who request PrEP should be offered it, even when no specific risk behaviors are provided.

# Eligibility is determined by the following criteria<sup>7</sup>:

- √ Recent negative HIV test
- √ At substantial risk for HIV or requests PrEP
- √ Has no signs and symptoms of acute HIV infection
- √ Has creatinine clearance (eGFR) >60 mL/min or eGFR >30 mL/min for oral medication.

It's imperative to confirm no recent exposure to HIV. Clients could potentially benefit from post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) use or HIV confirmatory testing and/or viral load testing might be necessary.

## Ask the client7:

- → In the past 72 hours, have you had sex without a condom with someone whose HIV status is positive or not known to you, or have you shared injection equipment with someone whose HIV status is positive or unknown to you?
  - o If yes, DO NOT offer PrEP and evaluate further. Discuss PEP with the client.
- → In the past 28 days, have you had symptoms of a cold or flu, including fever, fatigue, sore throat, headache, or muscle pain or soreness?
  - o If yes, DO NOT offer PrEP and evaluate further. Consider HIV confirmatory or viral load testing.



# Step 4: PrEP Management: Initiation and Continuation

# **Initiation**

The initial labs should be collected seven to 10 days prior to initial appointment. The CDC recommends confirming a negative HIV no more than seven days prior to initiation of PrEP. Complete the following items prior to the visit and/or at the initial visit. Please refer to the SC HIV PrEP Statewide Plan and Guidance for a complete description of the required tests.

#### **Baseline labs:**

- √ HIV Ab/Ag screening (4th generation preferred)
- √ HIV-1 RNA test (required for injectable)
- √ Serum Creatinine (Required for oral PrEP. Any person with an eCrCl of <60 mL/min should not be prescribed Truvada or TDF/FTC. If eCrCl <30 mL/min. Descovy or TAF/FTC should not be prescribed.)
  </p>
- √ Hepatitis B Ab/Ag Screening (Required for oral PrEP)
- √ Hepatitis C antibody
- √ Sexually Transmitted Infections—Syphilis and GC/CT (3-point testing pharyngeal, genital, and anal)
- √ Pregnancy testing, if applicable

# **History:**

- √ Current medications (Patients taking nephrotoxic agents, including NSAIDs, are at increased risk for renal-related adverse reactions³).
- √ General health history
- √ Immunizations (including HAV, HBV, HPV, and Meningococcal B vaccines)
- √ Sexual health history
- $\sqrt{\phantom{0}}$  Reproductive history, if applicable (Is the client planning or trying to get pregnant soon?)

#### **Examination**

- √ Review of systems (assess for signs and symptoms of acute HIV and other sexually transmitted infections.)
- $\sqrt{\phantom{a}}$  Perform physical examination, if needed

# Support services

- √ Medication assistance
- √ Mental Health
- √ Smoking Cessation
- √ Substance Use Disorder

During the visit, providers should counsel the client on the significance of adherence since efficacy is strongly linked with adherence. In addition, inform clients that PrEP is part of a comprehensive prevention plan. Risk reduction counseling and behavioral modifications should be discussed with clients.

# **Continuation (Follow-up)**

To ensure client safety while on the medication, providers should monitor for side effects, renal function, and adherence. The CDC recommends the following schedule for monitoring.

# 30-days:

Providers may want clients to return for evaluation 30 days after PrEP is initiated to assess and confirm HIV negative status, assess for early side effects, identify any medication adherence barriers and answer any questions<sup>1</sup>. Clients initiated on CAB should return to the clinic in 1 month to receive the second injection.

### **Every two to three months:**

#### **Oral PrEP**

- $\sqrt{\phantom{a}}$  Repeat HIV Ab/Ag screening and assess for acute HIV signs and symptoms.
- √ Sexually Transmitted Infections—Syphilis and GC/CT (3-point testing pharyngeal, genital, and anal) for individuals with signs and symptoms and asymptomatic individuals at high risk for recurrent infections (those with positives STIs at prior visits.)
- √ Repeat Pregnancy testing, if applicable
- $\checkmark$  Provide PrEP prescription for no more than 90 days.
- $\sqrt{}$  Assess side effects and medication adherence.
- $\sqrt{\phantom{a}}$  Discuss risk reduction behaviors and offer condoms.

# **Injectable PrEP**

- √ Repeat HIV Ab/Ag screening and HIV-1 RNA test and assess for acute HIV signs and symptoms
- √ Sexually Transmitted Infections—Syphilis and GC/CT (3-point testing pharyngeal, genital, and anal)
- √ Administer PrEP injectable
- √ Assess side effects
- $\sqrt{\phantom{a}}$  Discuss risk reduction behaviors and offer condoms.

# **Every six months:**

#### **Oral PrEP**

- √ HIV Ab/Ag screening (4th generation preferred)
- √ Monitor creatinine (eCrCl)
  - Individuals with other chronic conditions such as diabetes or hypertension, may require more frequent renal function monitoring. Providers may need to include additional tests such as urinalysis for proteinuria.
- √ Sexually Transmitted Infections—Syphilis and GC/CT (3-point testing pharyngeal, genital, and anal) for individuals with signs and symptoms and asymptomatic individuals at high risk for recurrent infections (those with positives STIs at prior visits.)

# **Every 12 months:**

- √ Evaluate risk and continuation of PrEP
- √ Repeat HIV Ab/Ag screening and HIV-1 RNA test and assess for acute HIV signs and symptoms
- √ Sexually Transmitted Infections—Syphilis and GC/CT (3-point testing pharyngeal, genital, and anal)
- $\sqrt{\phantom{a}}$  Annual retesting for HCV is recommended for PWID and for other individuals with ongoing risk for HCV exposure.

# **Step 5: Strategies for Engagement**

# **PrEP Counseling and Education**

- Assess client's awareness and knowledge about PrEP
- Discuss risk factors for HIV acquisition
- Discuss how PrEP works to prevent HIV
- Discuss the benefits of PrEP
- Discuss how to take PrEP and the importance of adherence
- Discuss possible side effects
- Discuss PrEP management and follow-up appointments
- Provide client with CDC and/or DHEC printed or digital PrEP resources

# **Medication Adherence and Persistence**

# Simplified Medication Adherence Questionnaire (SMAQ)9

- "Do you ever forget to take your medicine?"
- "Are you careless at times about taking your medicine?"
- "Sometimes if you feel worse, do you stop taking your medicine?"
- "Thinking about the last week, how often have you not taken your medicine?"
- "Did you not take any of your medicine over the past weekend?"
- "Over the past three months, how many days have you not taken any medicine at all?"

## Brief Adherence Assessment<sup>10</sup>

- "How has it been going taking your medicines?"
- "How many doses have you missed?"
- "What was going on when you missed that dose you told me about?"
- "What seems to get in the way of taking your medicines?"

### Counseling

- Use basic counseling skills.
- Ask open-ended questions to identify any barriers to medication adherence (beliefs, behaviors, competence, psychosocial, and structural).
- Discuss possible interventions and referrals for wraparound services.

#### **Interventions**

- To ensure efficacy, clients are encouraged to take the medication as prescribed
- Provide instruction oral and written about medication
- Provide counseling during visits and between visits, if needed
- Provide reminders for prescriptions and appointments
- Conduct manual follow-up phone calls
- Offer peer support

# Retention

- Ask the client, how you can assist them with keeping their appointments and obtaining refills.
- Engage in brief conversations with the clients at every visit.
- Discuss barriers to retention.

# **Risk Reduction**

- Assist the client with identifying less risky sexual behaviors.
- Encourage the client to use a new condom, consistently and correctly, for every sexual encounter during the entire act.
- Encourage the client to reduce the number of sexual partners.
- Encourage the client to limit or eliminate drug and alcohol use before and during sex.
- Encourage the client to discuss STI/HIV testing with partners.



# **References:**

- 1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: US Public Health Service: Preexposure prophylaxis for the prevention of HIV infection in the United States—2021 Update: a clinical practice guideline. <a href="mailto:cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/risk/prep/cdc-hiv-prep-guidelines-2021">cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/risk/prep/cdc-hiv-prep-guidelines-2021</a>. Published December 2021.
- 2. Truvada (emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate) [package insert] Foster City, CA: Gilead Sciences, Inc.; 2018. gilead.com/~/media/Files/pdfs/medicines/hiv/truvada/truvada\_pi
- 3. Descovy (emtricitabine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets) [package insert] Foster City, CA: Gilead Sciences, Inc.; revised 2019. <a href="mailto:gilead.com/-/media/files/pdfs/medicines/hiv/descovy/descovy\_pi">gilead.com/-/media/files/pdfs/medicines/hiv/descovy/descovy\_pi</a>
- 4. Apretude (cabotegravir extended-release injectable suspension) [package insert] Research Triangle Park, NC: Viiv Healthcare; 2021. <a href="https://gskpro.com/content/dam/global/hcpportal/en\_US/Prescribing\_Information/Apretude/pdf/APRETUDE-PI-PIL-IFU">https://gskpro.com/content/dam/global/hcpportal/en\_US/Prescribing\_Information/Apretude/pdf/APRETUDE-PI-PIL-IFU</a>
- 5. Sullivan, P. S., Mena, L., Elopre, L., & Siegler, A. J. (2019). Implementation Strategies to Increase PrEP Uptake in the South. Current HIV/AIDS reports, 16(4), 259–269
- 6. A Guide to Taking a Sexual History. Centers for Disease Prevention and Control. (n.d.). <a href="cdc.gov/std/treatment/sexualhistory">cdc.gov/std/treatment/sexualhistory</a>
- 7. Pre-exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) Screening for Substantial Risk and Eligibility. <a href="https://icap.columbia.edu/wp-content/uploads/1\_PrEP\_Screening\_for\_Substantial\_Risk\_and\_Eligibility\_final\_3.4.2019">https://icap.columbia.edu/wp-content/uploads/1\_PrEP\_Screening\_for\_Substantial\_Risk\_and\_Eligibility\_final\_3.4.2019</a>
- 8. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: US Public Health Service: Preexposure prophylaxis for the prevention of HIV infection in the United States—2021 Update: clinical providers' supplement. cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/risk/prep-cdc-hiv-prep-providersupplement-2021. Published December 2021.
- 9. Ortega Suárez FJ, Sánchez Plumed J, Pérez Valentín MA, et al. Validation on the simplified medication adherence questionnaire (SMAQ) in renal transplant patients on tacrolimus. Nefrologia. 2011;31(6):690-696. doi:10.3265/Nefrologia.pre2011.Aug.10973
- 10. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2019, October 21). ART Adherence. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Retrieved November 30, 2021, from <a href="mailto:cdc.gov/hiv/clinicians/treatment/art-adherence">cdc.gov/hiv/clinicians/treatment/art-adherence</a>

# **Appendix A: PrEP Billing Codes**

Coding For:	ICD-10 Codes	Description of codes
Visit	Z72.51	High-risk heterosexual behavior
	Z72.52	High-risk homosexual behavior
	Z72.53	High-risk bisexual behavior
	Z20.6	Contact with and (suspected) exposure to HIV
	Z20.2	Contact with and (suspected) exposure to infections with a predominantly sexual mode of transmission
Initial Labs	Z01.812	Encounter for pre-procedural laboratory examination (Applicable to blood and urine tests prior to treatment or procedure)
	Z11.3	Encounter for screening for infections with a predominantly sexual mode of transmission
	Z11.4	Encounter for screening for HIV
	Z11.59	Encounter for screening for other viral diseases
	Z72.89	Other problems related to lifestyle (For Hepatitis C tests for patients insured through Medicare)
	Z20.5	Contact with and (suspected) exposure to viral hepatitis
Subsequent Visits and Labs	Z20.6	Contact with and (suspected) exposure to HIV
aliu Labs	Z20.2	Contact with and (suspected) exposure to infections with a predominantly sexual mode of transmission
	Z77.21	Contact with and (suspected) exposure to potentially hazardous body fluids
	Z20.5	Contact with and (suspected) exposure to viral hepatitis

# **Appendix B: HIV Testing & PrEP Assessment Form**

Site Name Site Address Site City, State, Zip Code CLIA #:

Client #: How did y	ou hear about us?	
Date of Encounter: Test Site:	Counselor:	
Name (First)(	MI)(Last)	
Date of Birth:Age:	one time HCV testing recommended for a	ll adults 18-79 years)
Home Address:	City: State: County:	Zip Code:
Contact preferred by: □Mail □Phone: □	Cell □Home □Work (check all that apply)	
Home#: Cell#:	Work#:	
Emergency Contact:	Phone Number:	
Ethnicity: ☐Hispanic or Latino ☐Not Hispa	anic or Latino □Don't Know □Declined to Ansv	ver
Race: □American Indian/Alaskan Native □ □Not Specified □Declined to Answer	Asian □Black/African American □Native Hawa □Don't Know	iian/Pacific Islander
Client Assigned Sex at Birth:   Male	ale Declined to Answer	
-	☐Transgender Male to Female ☐Transgend	
Reason for Testing:		
	Date of Last HIV Test: Test Results: □I	— Negative □Positive □Unknown
Sexual History:	Risk Factors: (Check all that apply)	HCV Risk Factors: (Check all that apply)
Date of last sexual exposure:	In the past 30 days have you had	Have you ever been tested for Hep C?
□With Condom □Without Condom	unprotected sex with a(n):	□Yes
Ewith Condon	□Male □Female □Transgender	
Type of sex: □Oral	Multiple partners HIV positive person	□No (If no, screen for Hepatitis C)
	Person who inject drugs	Other Risk Factors:
□Vaginal	Men who have sex with men	□Pregnant
□Anal (receptive)		□HIV positive
□Anal (insertive)	□Exchange for drugs □Refusal	
Condenses from the sent France)	□Client reports no known sexual risk factors	☐Ever injected drugs, shared needles/syringes, or other drug
Gender of partners (in the past 5 years):	factors	preparation equipment:
□Men □Women □Both	Risk in past 12 Months:	□Past □Current (periodic testing)
# Of partners in past 2 months:	☐MSM ☐Multiple sex partners	
# Of partners in past 12 months:	·	☐Received maintenance Hemodialysis: ☐Past ☐Current (periodic testing)
	☐Sex for money/drugs or Commercial sex	
Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI):	□Illicit drug use	Persistent abnormal ALT levels
☐Syphilis (if checked do not perform rapid	□HIV positive	(Liver enzymes)
Syphilis test)	☐History of STD(s)	Received clotting factor concentrates
□Gonorrhea	☐Female sex with an MSM	produced before 1987 current or past recipients of chronic (long-term)
□Chlamydia	In the past 12 months have you	Received blood transfusion or blood
□HIV	experienced any of the following? (Check	components or organ transplant
	all that apply)	before July 1992
Social History (in the past 5 years):	☐Genital sore/lesion	Born to HCV-positive women
☐Other drug use (Meth, IV drugs, crack alcohol,	☐Body rash	Liborii to nev-positive women
ecstasy, marijuana, Rx Drug abuse):	□Sudden hair loss	
□Incarceration history (probation, parole,	□Palmar/plantar rash	
detention center, prison, jail):	□Sore(s) in mouth/lips	
□Alcohol/beer/wine use	□Swollen lymph nodes (groin)	
	□Condyloma lata (warts)	
	*If client claims a history of any of the	*If client claims a history of any of the
	above, perform test for HIV and STIs.	above, perform test for HCV.

16

		Infe	ormation below t	o ha compla	tad by Car	mealor		
Test Result:		mje	ormation below t	o be comple	tea by cou	inseioi		
	:	Dat	e:	Test Electi	on: Conf	fidential		
HIV:	□Negative (non-	reactive)	□Prelimina	ry Positive (n	eactive)			
	☐Positive (presur	mptive HIV di	agnosis – RT2 only	) □Dis	cordant	□Invalid	☐Test not do	ne
Syphilis:	□Negative	□Positive	□Inconclusive	☐Test not	done	Results Date		Initials:
HCV:	□Negative	□Positive	□Inconclusive	☐Test not	done	Results Date	<u> </u>	Initials:
Gonorrhea:	□Negative	□Positive	□Inconclusive	☐Test not	done			Initials:
Chlamydia:	□Negative	☐ Positive	□Inconclusive	☐Test not	done	Results Date	:	Initials:
PrEP Awareness:								
1	ever heard of PrEP rrently taking daily			□Yes □No				
	ised PrEP anytime			□Yes □No				
PEP Eligibility:		- UIV in the m	72 have-2	□Yes □No				
1	nad any exposure to ont referred for nPE		ast /2 nours?	□Yes □No				
PrEP Eligibility:	in referred for in a			210 211				
	screened for PrEP	eligibility toda	ay?	□Yes □No	,			
2. Is the client elig	gible for a PrEP refe	erral?		□Yes □No	•			
Counseling and E								
Risk Reduction Pl	an:							
Materials given (c	ondoms, literature	etc):						
1	g results:							
Client Understand	de-							
☐Test Results		initials)	Follow-u	in test date &	time:			
□Counseling/Edu		initials)		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				_
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,							
Referrals:								
1. Was the client	given a referral for	linkage to ca	re for: □HIV □H	CV 🗆 nPEP	□PrEP			
a. If referral	given, document a	ppointment	date:					
	rral given, docume							
	10 completed if clie			P provider?	□Yes □N	No		
1	erred to:			slanca Intercention	n Transmodati	ion Employment		reening Substance use
2. Neierrais provi			h □Other (exampl					eening insubstance use
	-							
_	for testing: Yes						No □Other_	
1	ımber:							
Entered in EvalW	eb Date:	By:			Form	ID (from Eval	Web):	
1129 Completed	if positive results:	□Yes □No	Se Se	ent: 🗆 Yes	□No			
1610 Completed	if positive results:	□Yes □No	Se	ent: □Yes	□No			
Counselor Signat	ure:			Date	2:			
Post Visit Notes a	and Follow up:							
Date:								
Counselor Signatu	ıre:							_
Date:								
Counselor Signatu	ıre:							

# **Appendix C: PrEP Navigation Patient Template**

CY: 2023					
Agency/Organization Name					
Age	Ethnicity	Roce	Risk Category	DetD Transment/ Collector Certine Described	
Select Response (Strop down list)	Select Response (Drop down list)	Select Response (Drop down list)	Select Response (Drop downlist)	rier incument, ronow-up services rronded	Additional Notes
	Initial Visit: Counseling Select Response (Drop down lbt)	Date	Results/Outcome	Counseling Notes	Additional Notes
	Initial Visit: Labs Collected		Results/Outcome		
	Select Response (Drop down list)	Date	Select Response (Drop down list)	Lab Notes	
Initial					
Visit					
	Initial Visit: Support Select Response (Drop down Int)	Stoff	Results/Outcome	Support Notes	
	Laboral Mode				
	PrEP Medication		;		
	Select Response (Drop down list)	Date	Medication Notes	Weight	
Visit Timeframe	Counseling				
for Follow up	Select Response (Drop down [ht])	Date	Results/Outcome	Counseling Notes	Additional Notes
Oral Medication					
30 Days					
6 Month	Labs Collected		Results/Outcome		
9 Month	Seer megotine (prop down inst	2100	free moon doubt according to the	Lab Mores	
12 Month					
Injectable Medication					
2 Month					
4 Month					
6 Month					
8 Month	1				
10 Month	Select Response (Drop down [st])	Date	Select Response (Drop down list)	Support Notes	
	PrEP Medication				
	Select Response (Drop down Ibit)	Date	Medication Notes	Weight	

# **Appendix D: Patient Resource List**

#### **DHEC Printed Materials**

\*Please submit DHEC print request to <a href="mailto:PrepMeSC@dhec.sc.gov">PrepMeSC@dhec.sc.gov</a>\*

PrEP Infographic (English) scdhec.gov/sites/default/files/Library/CR-012206

Prep Infographic (Spanish) scdhec.gov/sites/default/files/Library/CR-012222

PrEP Brochure scdhec.gov/sites/default/files/Library/CR-012438

Women & PrEP Brochure scdhec.gov/sites/default/files/Library/CR-012911

#### **CDC Printed Materials**

\*Some of the CDC printed material can be requested through their website. \*

PrEP 101

cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/consumer-info-sheets/cdc-hiv-consumer-info-sheet-prep-101

**PEP 101** 

cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/consumer-info-sheets/cdc-hiv-consumer-info-sheet-pep-101

PrEP Brochure (English) cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/basics/prep/cdc-hiv-stsh-prep-brochure-english

PrEP Brochure (Spanish) cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/basics/prep/cdc-hiv-stsh-prep-brochure-spanish

Acute HIV Information Sheet cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/PrEP GL Patient Factsheet Acute HIV infection English